

plant of northern Asia is var. *occidentalis* rather than typical *A. margaritacea*, as is the plant commonly cultivated and now somewhat naturalized in Europe. Since it is stated that the cultivated plant of Europe (var. *occidentalis*) was introduced from America 'about the sixteenth century,' it is probable that it was carried thence from Newfoundland or eastern Canada."¹

As a matter of fact, true *Gnaphalium margaritaceum* L. Sp. Pl. 850 (1753) was var. *occidentalis*. Its primary type is the plant of Hortus Cliffortianus, the Linnean work from which its author took his diagnosis in 1753. A photograph of this type, recently received through Mr. Ramsbottom, is conclusive. The consistent references in Hortus Cliffortianus to descriptions of the plant in European gardens is equally so. In Species Plantarum the species was assigned "*Habitat in America septentrionali, Kamtschatica.*" It is, therefore, significant that the plant of Kamtchatka is all var. *occidentalis*.² For the slender-leaved plant with blades arachnoid- or flocculent-tomentose above I find no published name, though its extreme with leaves bright green and glabrous from the first, the plant I called *A. margaritacea*, forma *anochlora*, is var. *revoluta* Suksdorf in Allgem. Bot. Zeitschr. xii. 7 (1906). Suksdorf's isotype in the Gray Herbarium is clearly this plant, as is all the material of the narrow-leaved extreme from the Pacific Slope. The commonest plant of the East is

ANAPHALIS MARGARITACEA (L.) Gray, var. REVOLUTA Suksd., forma **arachnoidea**, forma nov., foliis supra arachnoideo-tomentosis. TYPE: dry bank, Coy Glen, Ithaca, New York, August 9, 1915, L. H. MacDaniels in Gray Herb.—M. L. FERNALD.

THE OCCURRENCE OF CENTIPEDA MINIMA IN WELLESLEY, MASSACHUSETTS.—During the summer of 1937 several scores of plants of *Centipeda minima* (L.) A. Br. and Aschers. were discovered growing among strawberry plants just outside the botany greenhouses of Wellesley College. Upon scrutinizing the specimens of this species at the Gray Herbarium I find no sheet from North America. The specimens in this herbarium were collected very largely in India, China, Japan, and various islands of the Pacific Ocean. I have not succeeded in locating any reference to this species in any of the current manuals or floras of the different sections of the United States. The

¹ Fernald & Wiegand, l. c. 26.

² Hultén, Fl. Kamtch. iv. 164 (1936).

first edition of Engler & Prantl's *Die Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien* refers to this species, under the synonym *Centipeda orbicularis* Lour., as abundant in tropical Asia from Afghanistan eastwards, in Australia, and in Madagascar.

The plants growing at Wellesley (a small branching annual with tiny heads, suggesting those of *Tanacetum*, sessile in the axils of the cuneate leaves) resemble very closely the illustrations of this species cited under the name *Dichrocephala Schmidii* in tab. 1610 of Wight's *Icones Plantarum Indiae Orientales*. It is impossible to explain satisfactorily the occurrence of *Centipeda minima* at Wellesley. The seeds may have been present in litter that was used in covering the strawberry plants over winter, or in fertilizer applied to the plot of ground. It is very possible, however, that Miss Helen I. Davis, of the botany department of Wellesley College, returning from her trip around the world in 1934-'35 unwittingly brought in the seed. Miss Davis visited many of the regions where this species occurs. Inasmuch as the species is an annual it will be interesting to see if it appears again this coming summer.—ALICE M. OTTLEY, Wellesley College.

VERNONIA FASCICULATA Michx., var. **corymbosa** (Schwein.), comb. nov. *V. corymbosa* Schwein, in Keating, Narr. Exp. Long ii. 394 (1824). *V. Schweinitzii* Steud. Nom. ed II. ii. 755 (1841). *V. fasciculata corymbosa* Daniels Univ. Mo. Studies, Sci. ser. I. 403 (1907).

Study in the genus *Vernonia* has made clear the fact that *V. corymbosa* of Schweinitz should be treated as a variety of *V. fasciculata* Michx., as probably intended by Daniels. It is difficult, however, to know precisely what category Daniels did have in mind, when he published the trinomial *V. fasciculata corymbosa*. Since the combination is not in accordance with recommendation XXI under Article 45, Section 6 of the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature, it seems best to publish a name validly at this time.—BERNICE G. SCHUBERT, Gray Herbarium.

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